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ADJECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *adjective*.] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

He gave him leave to bid that aged fire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an adieu; be more expressive to them. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*.

While now I take my last adieu,
Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear;
Left yet my half-closed eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior*.

TO ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjungere*, Fr. *adjuugo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*.

TO ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lye next to as to have nothing between.

Th' adjoining lane, th' assembled Greks exprest,
And hunting of the Caledonian beast. *Dryden's Fables*.

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke*.

TO ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*adjourn*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice. The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness.

That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers*.

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to another time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden's Æneid*, vii. l. 181.

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward's Nat. History*, p. iii.

ADJOURNMENT. *n. s.* [*adjournment*, Fr.] An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eye*, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell*.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical livity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *LeStrange*.

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat.

ADIT. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew's Surv.*

The dells would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any *adits* or foughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creat.*

ADITION. *n. s.* [from *ades*, *aditus*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Diſt.*

TO ADJUDGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle to before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools leads from it, by insinuating on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke*.

The great competitors for Rome
Cæsar and Pompey on Pharalain plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe to one. *Phillips*.

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with to before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship and favour; purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.

ADJUDICATION. *n. s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

TO ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

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TO ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Diſt.*

ADJUMENT. *n. s.* [*adjuvamentum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Diſt.*

ADJUNCT. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost*.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden's Aureng-Zeb*.

The talent of discretion, as I have described it in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift's Miscellanies*.

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir apparent, together with the lord Cottingham (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton*.

ADJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakespeare's King John*.

ADJUNCTION. *n. s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURATION. *n. s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men law sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the dæmons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion*.

TO ADJURE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton's Samson Agonistes*, l. 853.

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Ye fatal filets! that once bound this head,
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden's Æneid*, ii.

TO ADJUST. *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift to the Lord High Treasurer*.

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke*.

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle to before the thing to which the conformity is made.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Addison on the Christian Religion*.

ADJUSTMENT. *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour; but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts's Logick*.

ADJUTANT. *n. s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

TO ADJUTE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur; a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods*.

ADJUTOR. *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

ADJUTOR. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That which helps. *Diſt.*

AN ADJUTRIX. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] She who helps. *Diſt.*

ADJUVANT. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful. *Diſt.*

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TO ADJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Diſt.*

ADMEASUREMENT. *n. s.* [See *MEASURE*.] The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do furcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowell*.

In some counties they are not much more acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs of those counties contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon's Hist. Off. Alienat.*

ADMENSURATION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of measuring out to each his part.

ADMINSICLE. *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Diſt.*

ADMINICULAR. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Diſt.*

TO ADMINISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips*.

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope's Essay on Man*.

3. To administer justice.
4. To administer the sacraments.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with water-cakes? *Hooker*, b. iv. § 10.

5. To administer an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

6. To administer physick.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Waters's Voyage*.

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Speſtator*, N^o 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See *ADMINISTRATOR*.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martin Scribner*.

TO ADMINISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administred* to animal bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

ADMINISTRATION. *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleas'd to forget my place. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden's Dedication of Virgil's Pastorals*.

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England man*.

3. Those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.
4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker*, b. v.

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons*.

ADMINISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell*.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what

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became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i. c. 18.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift's short View of Ireland*.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *n. s.* [*Lat.*] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt. *Sidney*, b. ii.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 2.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians. *South's Sermons*.

You can at most
To an indifferent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

ADMIRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

ADMIRABILITY. *n. s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Diſt.*

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is, I think, the most spacious of any I ever saw, and, at the same time, so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause in it the least confusion. *Addison on Italy*.

ADMIRAL. *n. s.* [*amiral*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowell*.

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallees taken. *Knolles's Hist. Turks*.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller*.

3. The ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*.

ADMIRALSHIP. *n. s.* [from *admiral*.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *n. s.* [*admiration*, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense.
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

They are imitations of the passions, which always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryden's Dufresnoy, Pref.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotson's Sermon*.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden*.

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville*.

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.
3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.